The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,417.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion.....	Re. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCarrie, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at noon.

Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay.....	21	Leave Galle	29
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Negapatam	31
„ Vingoria	23		Jan.
„ Carwar	24	„ Pondicherry	1
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	3
„ Cannanore	25	„ Cocanada	5
„ Calicut	25	„ Visagapatam	6
„ Beypore	26	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	7
„ Tuticorin	27	„ False Point	8
„ Colombo	28	Arrive Calcutta	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December, at noon.

Up.	Dec.	Down.	Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Bussorah	14
„ Kurrachee.....	31	„ Fao	14
„ Gundur ...Jan. 1870	1	„ Bushire	16
„ Muscat	4	„ Lingah	18
„ Bunder Abbas.....	6	„ Bunder Abbas.....	20
„ Lingah.....	7	„ Muscat	22
„ Bushire	10	„ Gundur	24
„ Fao	11	„ Kurrachee.....	26
Arrive Bussorah	12	Arrives Bombay	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnaghurry.....	Sunday.	„ Beypore.....	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingoria.....	„	„ Tellicherry...	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore..	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore..Sunday.	
„ Cannanore ...Wednesday.		„ Compta ....Monday.	
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Carwar	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Beypore	„	„ Vingoria.....	„
Arrive Cochin.....	Thursday.	„ Malwan.....	„
		„ Ratnaghurry	Wednesday
		Arrive Bombay.....	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kinsconn, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE RHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 8, Borah Bazaar Street, 20th December, 1869.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND AMOY.

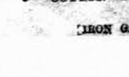
THE New Steam Ship SINNANZING, 752 tons Register, 250 Horse Power (nominal), built expressly for the China Trade, WILL LEAVE at daylight on the 24TH INSTANT. First Class accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE,

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, Captain Lafrerre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 7th December, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

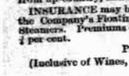
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1870, calling at Carnarone if sufficient inducement offer.



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Ton 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited),

Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SMITHS, ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS,

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.	
To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.	of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Mand.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

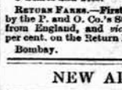
Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 25th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H. P.,) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through for Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 24th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,

20th December 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 24th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,

20th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Mazaratti without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has assumed charge of the office of AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, pursuant to the arrangements by the London Board of Directors.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1869.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen, A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. Answers to the name of PINCHER. Whoever will return the same to the undersigned will receive the above reward.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

20th December 1869.

FOR SALE, a GREY ARAB RIDING HORSE, suitable for a Lady or Gentleman. A Lady's and Gent's Saddle to accompany the Horse. Price Rs. 300. Apply to J. G. H. B., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay, 21st December 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Map of Toongar, recently published by Government ..... Rs. 4 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS one KIRPARAM MUNSOOKRAM, Hindoo Nagur Brahmin, native of Ahmedabad, late of Bombay, deceased, who followed the profession of an Astrologer and a Physician, was member of a joint Hindoo family, consisting of himself and two brothers, named Dulputram and Nootumram, and whereas the said Kirparam departed this life at Bombay intestate on the 9th December 1869, leaving him surviving three grandsons of his brother Dulputram and one grandson of his brother Nootumram, his heirs and legal representatives, according to Hindoo Law, and also leaving considerable moveable and immoveable property, situate at Bombay and at Ahmedabad, and whereas Gungabace, widow of the late Mahasukram Nootumram, daughter-in-law of the said Nootumram, has lately taken possession of all the moveable and immoveable property of the said deceased, situate at Bombay, and has taken away the moveable property to Ahmedabad, all persons are hereby cautioned against dealing in any way with the said Gungabace, widow, in respect of the property of the aforesaid deceased, as she has no right to same, except a claim for maintenance thereout along with the other female members of the family. Should any person deal with the said Gungabace, widow, in respect of the property of the aforesaid deceased after this Caution, he will do so at their own risk and peril.—Bombay, dated this 20th day of December 1869.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE.

Solicitor for the heirs and legal representatives of the late Kirparam Munsookram.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pummard .....per doz. Rs. 18

Baune ..... „ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

is extending its reputation.

Quarts.....Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts.....Rs. 36 Pints.....Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 and No. 2.

Rs. 38 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry.....Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

RECEIVED BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS FRUITS, &c., &c.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

In fancy boxes, from Rs. 1-1 to Rs. 3.

FINEST ELEMÉ FIGS,

Direct from Smyrna,

In boxes at, Cash Rs. 1-12, Credit Rs. 2.

BLOOM MUSCATELS,

In beautiful fancy boxes at, Cash Rs. 5-13, Credit Rs. 6-8.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

APRICOT, CHERRY, GREENGAGE, ORANGE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM.

In bottles at Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-6.

FRENCH PLUMS,

The finest picked fruit, per lb., Cash Rs. 1-4, Credit Rs. 1-8.

FRESH KENTISH FILBERTS

(Imported expressly), in bottles at, Cash Rs. 1-8, Credit Rs. 1-12.

REAL JORDAN ALMONDS,

In bottles at, Cash Rs. 2-10, Credit Rs. 3.

CITRON, LEMON, MIXED, AND ORANGE PEELS AND RINGS,

In case at Rs. 2 and upward.

FINEST PICKED ZANTE CURRANTS,

In bottles at, Cash Rs. 1-12, Credit Rs. 2-2.

CHOCOLATES.

A variety of beautiful bon-bons,

In fancy boxes at Rs. 1-4, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, &c.

CARLSAD BISCUITS,

In boxes at, Cash Rs. 1-4, Credit Rs. 1-8.

BON BON COSSAQUES.

In bottles or by the pound.

Also a large consignment of

PRESERVED FRESH VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Beans, Celery, Mushrooms, Peas, &c., &c., &c., Specially selected by Dissard and Co.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE,

On WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY THIS WEEK.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1869.

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY of the Two-Act Comedy, entitled,

HIS LAST LEGS.

Concluding with (also for the first time) the Musical Burletta,

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

In consequence of CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Saturday, THE ENTERTAINMENTS WILL TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY, Dec. 22 & 24,

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

On FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, 1869,

THE MINSTRELS,

and the Glorious Burlesque of

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL SCAMP

WITH

DAVE CARSON

AS A

PARSEE.

In active preparation,

A GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT for 1870.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books.

Appeals against the rates must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions within ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1869.

Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, formerly the FREEMASONS and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ANNUITY, AND REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

By an order made on the Chancellor Sir WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES in the above matters, dated the 17th day of September 1869, upon the Petition of James McLauchlan, a Contributory of the abovenamed Company, and McLauchlan, a Creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Albert Life Assurance Company be wound up under the provisions of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and that the said William Wilson do have the carriage of that order.

LEWIS, MUNRO, NUNN & LONGDEN,

No. 8 Old Jewry, London, Solicitors for the said Petitioner, James McLauchlan.

BOORSBANK & GALLAND,

No. 14 Gray's Inn Square, London, Solicitors for the said Petitioner, William Wilson.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, formerly the FREEMASONS AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ANNUITY, AND REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES has, by an order dated the 15th day of October 1869, appointed Samuel Lowell Price, of No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, Public Accountant, and John Young, of No. 16, Tokenhouse Yard, in the City of London, Public Accountant, to be Joint Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 22nd day of October 1869.

HENRY LEMAN,

Chief Clerk.

LEWIS, MUNRO, NUNN & LONGDEN, 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C. BISCHOFF, BOMPAS, & BISCHOFF, 3, and 4 Great Winchester St. Buildings, London, E.C. } Joint Solicitors for the said Official Liquidators.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, formerly The FREEMASONS and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ANNUITY, and REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, resident in India, the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, are required on or before the 30th day of April 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Messrs. Samuel Lowell Price and John Young, the Official Liquidators of the said Company at the office of the said Company, No. 7 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, in the County of Middlesex, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

MONDAY, the 30th day of May 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, the said Chamber is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 11th day of November 1869.

EDWARD HOLROYD SMITH, Chief Clerk.

NOTICES.

THE UPSTAIRS part of a first-rate Bungalow TO LET in Clare Road, Byculla. For full particulars apply to Mr. F. W. HAMILTON, No. 86, Lower Colaba.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the District TREASURY at AKOLA will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, to SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive; provision being made for the despatch of emergent business only.

By Order,

C. A. C. DAVIS,

In Charge Treasury.

Akola, 18th December 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY. —From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's Vessels will be REDUCED as follows :—

	First Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez.....	Rs. 550	Rs. 350
„ Marseilles.....	„ 700	„ 450
„ Southampton	„ 720	„ 460

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS against the abovementioned Company are required to forward the same to Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., or Varjeevandass Madhowdass, Esq., two of the members of the Committee of Shareholders of the Company, on or before the 31st day of January 1870. Immediately after that date the remaining claims of the Company will be distributed without reference to any claims subsequently preferred.

DALLAS & Co.,

Solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders of the Company.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Mills, at Parell, on TUESDAY, the 21st December 1869, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1869.

2. To fill up vacancies in the Board of Direction.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

4. To pass the following special Resolution :—"The provisions of the Regulation 48 of the Table B, referred to in the Articles of Association, shall not apply to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the time being of the Company, and such Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the time being of the Company may be a Director of the Company."

And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1869.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6TH to 21ST DECEMBER 1869 (both days inclusive).

FORT LIVERY STABLES, Nesbit Lane, Fort, near the Imperial Hotel.

Good and decent CONVEYANCES, consisting of Broughams, Sociables, Phaetons, and Palanquin Shigrams, can be HAD on HIRE on moderate terms, at any hour of the day or night in a few minutes' notice, with either single horses or pairs.

Stabling also can be had on hire by the month.

Also Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING AND SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE OF INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION AND COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the GANZA LICENSE in the Island of Bombay will be PUT UP to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.'s Office, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the 31st of December 1869. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 17th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,

Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury Government Savings Bank, and Public Debt office will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY 29th December (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY 1st January.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

BAZAAR of LADIES' WORK, etc.—An EXTENSIVE SALE of valuable LADIES' WORK, embracing lwndsome cushions, children's dresses of all kinds, and a large and varied collection of useful and fancy articles, toys, photographs (Indian and European), engravings, books, working-materials, etc., WILL BE HELD at the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION (entrance from Girgaum and Khetwadi), on TUESDAY the 21st, and WEDNESDAY the 22nd December, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. each day. The whole proceeds will be devoted to the support of Native Female Schools and other kindred purposes.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY-DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest on the Coast. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teak wood, which we supply at 25 per Cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, between all Stations, issued on and after MONDAY, 20th instant, will be available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, 3rd January next.

On CHRISTMAS DAY, SATURDAY, 25th instant, Trains will run as on Sundays.

Return Tickets for Horses will also be available on the dates above-named.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF ODDWARRA STATION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, a PASSENGER STATION will be OPENED at ODDWARRA, situated between the Damaun and Pardee Stations, when 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Passengers and 1st and 2nd class Return Tickets will be issued to and from there and all Stations between Bombay and Surat.

Fort, 16th December 1869. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class, between all Stations issued on and after the 20th instant, will be available up to the 3rd proximo.

Private parties ought to make early application to under, signed to ensure sufficient carriage accommodation being provided.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS with be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),

EDWD. MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand Tons.

2nd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

3rd. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—Our Ice Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for Ice at any time, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lamp. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make them more liberal than most to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in Golden Orange Sample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, 1 lbs., Nation's Pride 1 lbs., Braggs 1 lbs.

Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 „	„	15 „
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„	12 „
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„	12 „

Patna Pride of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew,			
1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.	„	20 lb. boxes Rs. 20 only

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet; not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	4 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	250	/	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1021
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

4,076	3,000	all Rs.	65	Colaba Land Co.	1,555
15,800	1,000	all Rs.	30	Elphinstone Land	1,005
10,300	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	630
18,000	150	all	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	170
2,000	5,000	4,125	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,075
5,000	2,000	1,425	Nil	Port Canning	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,600
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	215
930	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
700	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,260
900	1,000	all	50 ,,	Manockji Petit's	705
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,385
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	209.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	190.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	250

CALCUTTA.—15TH DECEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities sold at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 96-0 or 6 discount; 5 per cents, of 1855-57, at its. 108-4; Public Works 5 per cents, at Rs. 103-4 and 103-8; and 15 years' Debentures, at Rs. 107-8.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, three or four lots of 10 to 5 at Rs. 199 per share of Rs. 1,500 paid-up, the buyers, to pay the over-due calls with interest.—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 18th December, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000
General Treasury Balances	27,34,284
Deposits at Head Office	2,64,43,536
Deposits at Branches	1,16,71,611
Bank Post Bills outstanding	21,78,708
Reserve	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	6,26,706
	Rs. 3,97,47,781

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	26,61,554
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,94,981
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	18,11,043
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	58,80,927
Head Stock	4,69,283
Less written off	20,000
	4,49,283
Stamps	5,535
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	17,89,005
Overdrafts	3,283
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,84,16,588
Do. do. at Branches	67,85,855
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	16,98,327
	Rs. 3,97,47,781

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 20.

Dickson, Colonel, B. Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
McConnell, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Gray, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.
Moore, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Marshall, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Woodcock, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on duty, from England.
Mulroney, Apothecary, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Higgs, Apothecary, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Graves, Colonel, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Saunders, Ensign, 5th Fusiliers, on medical certificate, from Peropore.

DECEMBER 18.

Beville, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st B. Regiment, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 20.

Thorold, Surgeon, Staff Surgeon, Mhow, on duty, to Mhow.
Tandy, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Officer, Hydrabad, to join, to Kurrachee.
Marshall, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Meerut.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 18th Dec. 1869.

The following orders are confirmed.

82nd Foot—Regimental order dated 3rd December 1869, appointing Ensign J. H. McDougal to be Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, with effect from the 2nd instant, vice Lieutenant Cullum, resigned.

16th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order dated 10th December 1869, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Carruthers to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own, until further orders.

25th Regiment N. L. I.—Regimental order dated 11th May 1869, directing Major Glasspool to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own, vice Lieut Hennell, proceeded on medical certificate.

* 15th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order dated 24th September 1869, [illegible]

35th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order dated 19th October 1869, directing Lieutenant Poole to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own, vice Major Eales, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th December 1869:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. D Ker, Infantry.
Surgeon E P Barrows, Medical Establishment.

Captain Hawthorn, Wing Officer 24th N I, officiated as second in Command, and Lieutenant Grant, as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties as Quarter Master, from the 11th to the 15th December 1869, vice Major Feeve, proceeding on leave.

Major Marsh, Officiating Wing Officer 12th N I, officiated as Quarter Master from 16th September 1869 to 23rd October 1869, both days inclusive.

Assistant Surgeon B Relan is placed on general duty, Belgaum Circle.

H. R. H the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

18th Brigade R A—2nd Captain H Stevenson, from 3rd November 1869 to 2nd March 1870, on the recommendation of a medical board.

4th Hussars—Cornet F W Heuming; 86th Foot—Captain M Murphy and Ensign C B R Troop; British Medical Establishment—Staff Assistant Surgeon C Smith, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st B 8th Foot—Lieutenant L. L. A Wise, from 13th December 1869 to 31st July 1870, to enable him to rejoin from sick leave at Poorundhur.

Cadre 31st Regiment N I—Major C D Macleod, Wing Officer 28th N I from 13th December 1869 to 12th July 1870, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Apothecary S Ribeiro, from 22nd December 1869 to 22nd July 1870, in extension, to remain at Goa on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 4th December 1869.

Colonel J. Gordon, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad, for general duty.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Need, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Lucknow, for general duty, and directed to join.

Captain H. Fellowes, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major on the establishment, having returned from furlough, is posted to Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant W. Higgins, 92th Foot, is directed to proceed to England at his own expence, and to report his arrival there in writing to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Exchange of appointments is sanctioned between Surgeon H F. Williams, M.D., 15th Native Infantry, and Surgeon Major C. K Webb, 28th Native Infantry.

Quartermaster F. L. Tucker, 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed Secretary to the Committee of the Soldiers' Exhibition, Mecan Meer, vice Captain J. Duncan, 102nd Foot, who will rejoin his regiment at Lucknow, in order to accompany it on its move to the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon W. Walker, (F. Brigade,) to remain at Dalhousie, from the 1st to the 30th November, on medical certificate

29th Hussars.—Lieutenant L. Kavanagh, to Lucknow, from the 15th December 1869 to the 14th January 1870, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major A. H. Dawson, (No. 3 Battery 25th Brigade, Commanding,) to Bombay, from the 10th November to the 10th December, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Captain and Brevet Major A. Sievwright, (E. Battery 3 b Brigade,) to Bombay, for one month, from the 15th November, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Lieutenant T. E. Verner, (1st Wing Sub-altern 8th Native Infantry,) from the 15th to the 22nd October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

38th Foot.—Captain C. W. S. Gaynor, to England, from the 15th December 1869 to the 14th June 1870, on urgent private affairs.

50th Foot.—Lieutenant L. Wyatt, to remain at Rawul Pindee, from the 30th November 1869 to the 31st January 1870, on very urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion).—Captain J. R. Crane, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Major C. M. S. L. Guynne, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving Chuckrata, to appear before a medical board.

88th Foot.—Lieutenant H. G. Bowen, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to apear before a medical board.

93th Foot.—Captain W. Fleming, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the 15 months' leave, on private affairs, granted to this Officer by G. O. C. C. of the 17th September last, p. 424.]

103rd Foot.—Captain and Local Major E. Brandt, for one month, to port of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Dennys, to Calcutta, from the 1st October to the 14th November, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. E. Campbell, (Quartermaster 27th Native Infantry,) to remain in Calcutta, from the 15th November to the 15th December, in extension, to enable him to pass in the native languages.

Lieutenant H. G. Beavan, (attached 10th Native Infantry,) to remain at Darjeeling, from the 31st October to the 31st December, on medical certificate, in extension.

25th Native Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon J. Knox, to Rawul Pindee and Murree, from the 14th October to the 15th December, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1863.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th December 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Dennys, Staff Corps, is transferred from Agra to Fort William, for general duty.

Major H. B. Bradford, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer 9th Native Infantry, is appointed 1st class Barrack-master, vice Major J. P. Cambridge, about to proceed to England on furlough.

Captain T. H. Scott, Staff Corps, lately employed in the Punjab Police, is attached to the 17th Native Infantry at Delhi, and directed to join.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. M'Creery, at present attached to No. 2 Battery 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, en-route to Mooltan, is directed to return to Delhi in Medical charge of No. 1 Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Lyons, late Civil Medical Officer in charge Rawul Pindee Jail, whose services have recently been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is directed to proceed and do duty at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant C. Cunningham, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars.—Captain R Soames, to port of embarkation, from the 1st to the 15th December, and thence to England, on private affairs, to the 15th April 1870.

Cornet F. W. Hemming, to Bombay, from the 26th November to the 26th December, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Ensign N. Vibart, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

35th Foot.—Ensign A. C. G. Lydiard, (2nd Wing Subaltern 31st Native Infantry, on probation), to Calcutta, from the 15th December 1869 to the 15th April 1870, to study the native languages.

85th Foot.—Captain K. W. H. Noyes, to Kurrachee, from the 25th November to the 25th December, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant G. J. S. Smith, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

95th Foot.—Lieutenant P. Shaw, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. A. Godwin, to Calcutta, from the 21st October to the 20th November, to appear before a medical board.

This cancels 15 months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to this Officer by G. O. C. C. 24th September last, page 432.]

109th Foot.—Quartermaster S. S. Elson, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade, (3rd Battalion.)—Ensign the Hon'ble J. C. Maxwell, to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant C. F. Hulse, to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

27th Native Infantry.—Captain P. Wheeler, to the Oude District, from the 16th November 1869 to the 16th February 1870, on urgent private affairs, under the rules of 1863.

32nd Native Infantry.—Captain F. H. B. Marsh, to remain at Simla, from the 13th September to the 18th November, on private affairs, under the rules of 1863.

Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon H. C. Hulse, from the 19th November to the 19th December, to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon A. Turnbull, to Calcutta, from the 10th November to the 10th December, to appear before a medical board.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 15.)

Mr. D. M. Barbour, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. P. Horley to be and Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Jessore.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mumbhoom, is transferred temporarily to Hazareebagh.

Mr. W. N. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is transferred temporarily to Purulia.

Mr. G. Graham, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, is allowed six months' special leave.

Captain W. L. N. Knyvett, District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, to officiate in the First Grade of District Superintendents of Police from the 1st instant.

Captain J. C. Daunt, V.C., to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(Fort Saint George Gazette, Dec 14.)

The Honourable H. D. Phillips is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service, and is admitted to an Annuity from the 12th instant.

Captain G. H. Oakes, Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, is granted preparatory leave for one month to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. Henry Bidewell Grigg, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Nicholson, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.

The appointment made by the Judges of the Madras Court of Small Causes, of Mr. John Morris Maskell, Barrister-at-Law, to be the Clerk of that Court—with effect from the 30th October 1869,—is approved. Mr. Maskell, will continue to officiate as Fourth Judge of the Court, without prejudice to the duties as Clerk of the Court.

Mr. George Hope Ross is appointed Sanitary Inspector for the Town of Madras, on probation, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Major W. M. Williams, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Trichinopoly, on furlough for eighteen months, to embark from Madras.

Captain G. H. Oakes, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Bellary, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras, proceeding via the Cape of Good Hope.

2nd Captain D. H. Trail, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Mysore, on furlough for two years, to embark from Bombay.

The following promotions are made in the Madras Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service.

Major Llewellyn Saxton and Edward Winterton Dun.—8th December 1869.

Majors Richard Clarke Babington, Henry Ambrose Hare and John Trist Clarke.—9th December 1869.

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service.

[illegible] and Frederick Thomas Miller.—11th December 1869.

Captains.—Henry Daniel Cloete, Henry Tod Stuart, Forster Frederick Robert Bishop, Richard Augustus Chadwick, Arthur Thaddeus Searle, Hugh Christain Menzies, and John Dunscomb Vallance.—12th December 1869.

To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service.

Lieutenants John Nevitt Bennett, and Thomas Rooke Tabuteau.—11th December 1869.

Lieutenants Elphinstone Shaw, Alexander Fairlie Dobbs, Walter Coningham, George Chrystie, David Monro, and Albert Francis Orchard.—12th December 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Dec. 15.)

Mr. R. Story, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is transferred in the same capacity from Jhansie to Jaloun.

Captain C. R. Matthews, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, Jhansie, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, vice Captain Liston.

Mr. Frederic Clendon Daukes, C. S., is posted, as an Assistant, to the Benares Division.

Mr. Mackenzie Dinsdell Edwin Stewart Chalmers, C. S., is posted, as an Assistant, to the Allahabad Division.

Mr. Cecil Ernest Gladstone, C. S., is posted, as an Assistant, to the Allahabad Division.

Mr. Frederick Pollen, C. S., is posted, as an Assistant, to the Meerut Division.

Mr. Francis Baker, C. S., is posted, as an Assistant, to the Agra Division.

Mr. Edward James Sinkinson, C.S., is posted, as an Assistant, to the Meerut Division.

Mr. James Lawson Denniston, C.S., is posted, as an Assistant, to the Benares Division.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. R. E. Forrest, Executive Engineer, Supplementary Ganges Canal Survey.

Captain W. Jeffreys, R.E., is appointed to officiate in executive charge of the survey, from the 10th idem.

Lieutenant W. G. Ross, B.E., Officiating Assistant Secretary to Government in Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Captain C. C. S. Moncrieff, R.E., transferred to another appointment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre...	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per Ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Bessie	Langlois	Singapore, Oct. 16.
	Woosung	Bonner	Liverpool, Aug. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.
	Baldowan	Watt	Colombo.
	Malta	Corrigall	Rangoon.
	C. N.	Miller	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Amizad, Nacoda, to Goa.
Ship N Mosjid, Ameer-de, to Calicut.
Ship Fazel Currim, Nacoda, to Joods and Hoodooda.
Ship Kentuckian, Freeman, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Fathe Salam, to Jeddah and Hoodooda.
Ship Silicia Daniel, to Liverpool.
Steamer Nubia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Martaban, to P. Gulf via Karachee.
Steamer Sin Nanding, to Hongkong.
Steamer Carnac, to Kutch Mandvee.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 15th has the following:—

ARRIVAL.—Ship Ancilla [B.], James Smith, Greenock, 11th August.

DEPARTURES.—Steamers Meinam and Scotia.

Passengers, per Steamer Court Hey, from Rangoon—Major-General and Mrs. Archer and child, Captain and Mrs. Spearman and two children, Colonel Power, Major Templeman, C. Fitch, Esq., E. Fowle, Esq.—date of departure 11th December 1869.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December [illegible], Steamer, s., J Paterson, Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 10s. E., Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on December 18.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·925 inches.
Temperature of the Air	77·8 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·8 ,,
Dew Point	72·2 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·862 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·8 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	81·6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	74·8 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	ENE, NNW, WSW,
Movement in 24 hours	189 miles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 25th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the restrictions regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ..... Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed to Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 10 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 11 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcement may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a ready means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charge has been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertising, to make a liberal use of the means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—The TENTH ANNUAL COMMEMORATION of the Society's Revived Mission in Bombay will be HELD on S. THOMAS'DAY, TUESDAY, December 21st, 1869.

A Public Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the Society will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall at Five o'clock in the afternoon, when the business will be as follows:—

(I) An abstract of the Annual Report for the present year will be read.
(II) Vacancies in the Diocesan Committee will be filled up.
(III) Speeches will be delivered in connection with Mission work.

There will also be a Celebration of Holy Communion at Seven o'clock in the Morning in the Cathedral on S. Thomas Day, when the proceeds of the Offertory-collection will be handed over to the Kamatipoora Church Fund.

C. T. WILSON, M.A.,
Acting Secretary, S. P. G.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FERGUSON—McKEAN—December 20th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, John Dempster Ferguson, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Ahmedabad, to Annie Halley, only daughter of Hugh McKean, Esq., the Waldrons, Surrey.

DEATHS.

LYON—December 16th, at Malabar Hill, of typhoid fever, W. H. Lyon, Esq., aged 23.
WATSON—December 19th, at Bombay, Jail Road, Robert, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ERSKINE—December 15th, at Kidderpore, Mrs. Robert Stuart Erskine, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

PHAROAH—December 13th, at Veyserapuddy, Madras, the wife of Mr William Pharoah, of a son.
HEARN—December 14th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Major C. S. Hearn, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEPHENSON—BAILLIE—December 13th, at St. Andrews' Church, Madras, by the Rev. A. C. Bell, Mr. Robert Stephenson, junior, to Miss Isabella Gertrude Baillie.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1869.

WE hope the Financial Department at Calcutta will be sufficiently startled at the last act of Her Majesty's Minister in China. With a deficit of two millions and a half in the Indian Exchequer, and the settled prospect of increased taxation on salt and other necessaries here, Sir Rutherford Alcock has just signed a convention with the Peking authorities by which, *ceteris paribus*, twenty taels per chest is to be added to the existing duty of thirty taels on opium. In other words, we are committed by our Minister in China to making the Chinese Exchequer a present of about half a million pounds sterling at the expense of the Indian revenue. Sir Rutherford, who is shortly about to visit His Excellency the Viceroy, will of course have to explain his reasons for the last extraordinary act, and can we fancy hardly advance more than three reasons for his conduct. 1st.—That the additional tax will matter but little to the importer as the consumer will have to-pay it, and the import into China will not decrease. Nothing can be more fallacious than such reasoning. We must bear in mind that the production of Chinese opium is increasing year by year, in quantity and quality,—one province alone producing over 50,000 piculs, and that this native drug is fast driving the Indian article out of the market. As long as the foreign drug could be obtained at a tolerably low price the consumers purchased it, because of its superior flavour or strength, and consumed it in its genuine form, or mixed it with the native article. The experience of the last eighteen months in China proves that notwithstanding the preference shown to Indian opium it is gradually losing ground before its native rival. The heavy import duty and war tax impositions give the Chinese producer such an advantage in price that the ultimate expulsion of the Indian drug from China by its more fortunate native rival is obviously only a question of time. Arguing on these grounds, it was proposed some time since that the Indian Government, in order successfully to meet the contingency, should decrease the export duty on our opium and increase its production. But should Sir R. Alcock's convention become law, any measures our Indian Government may take will be too late. The Chinese if they can get anything cheaper, will not take our drug at the increased rate, subject, as it is, in addition, to war or other taxes the moment it leaves the foreigners' hands; and we shall see, as a consequence, not only a speedy falling off in opium imports into China, but the ultimate death of the legal traffic in an article which yields such an important part of our Indian revenue.

2nd.—It will probably be advanced that the additional duty, as agreed to by Sir R. Alcock, will give the Central Government at Peking such an increased interest in the import trade in opium as to lead it at once to take energetic measures to suppress the growth of the poppy in China. Such an idea is plausible, but utterly false. The Central Government fulminates decrees now and again both against the cultivation and use of opium; even the Emperor amuses himself in this manner occasionally, but the mandarins and people laugh at the documents issued; half the Empire is cultivating the poppy; and the use of the drug is not unknown within the sacred precincts of the imperial palace itself. What both Government and people really do want, and what Sir R. Alcock is ably assisting them to, is the total ruin of the Indian opium trade and the substitution of the traffic in native drug. Had there been any force in this "additional interest" argument, we should have thought that when the Government were getting a million sterling a year from the import opium tax, they would have tried to foster the trade with a view to its expansion. And yet any one in Shanghai, or elsewhere in China, will tell how every effort is made by the guilds to make the trade as difficult as possible; how the drug is openly seized on the streets of Shanghai while still foreign property; how a war tax of twenty taels per chest is at once levied on its sale to natives, and how its circulation, much beyond the treaty provinces, is almost prevented by further taxation. This does not look much as if the Chinese Government cared to foster the traffic for the sake of the duty. In fact this argument, which will be made most use of, is the very worst of all. Unfortunately its looks well in theory and may deceive many, but we hope that a question of such importance as this, of the opium commerce, will be referred from the theorists to those who have practical information to give.

The third excuse that may be given for the additional tax is this. That China has a right to demand some substantial benefit for the concessions voluntarily made by her in the new convention, and that the additional duty on opium may be looked on as a "douceur" to be paid for the benefits which England will derive from the other articles of the agreement. This line of argument will not hold good. In the additional articles of the convention all the advantages held out to British commerce are purely experimental, and will, according to all experience which merchants have had in such matters, inevitably fall to the ground. The Chinese on the other hand, leaving the additional opium duty out of the story, gain a further two and a half per cent. (compulsory) on imports, and an additional one and a half per cent. export duty on silk! In other words, get a solid increase of Customs Revenue amounting to a sum of five hundred thousand pounds sterling annually. Surely this sum should be a set-off against the advantages we gain under the convention, which after all amounts to nothing more than what were legally ours under existing treaties. For the additional two and a half per cent. on imports, Sir R. Alcock has obtained a *promise* that foreign goods shall, whether in native or foreign hands, be free from inland taxation throughout the Empire. This was a right we had before, only the payment of the two and a half per cent. was voluntary, as many merchants had no desire to send their goods into the interior. Experience proved that goods were taxed in spite of this at the various barriers. Now that the payment is made compulsory the barriers will be more exacting in their illegal taxation than ever they were! Surely, then, the throwing in of the "douceur" of half a million of money on opium is both uncalled for and injudicious, and we trust an effectual protest will be put in against it. If by its payment the trade could be put on a more satisfactory footing, or if the Chinese Government would tax native drug to a precisely similar extent, we could hardly object to this additional duty. But should the convention with China pass into law as it now stands, we shall see, as far as opium is concerned, that the market for the Indian drug will gradually decay to final dissolution, while the native article will be cultivated and fostered until it supplies the entire wants of China.

THE date up to which articles for the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition should reach Meean Meer has been altered to the 1st February 1870.

IT is understood in Calcutta that Captain Lovell returns to India as Superintendent of the P. and O. Company's service in Calcutta.

SINGAPORE papers record the death on Dec. 6 of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Ronald Macpherson, Lieutenant Governor of the Straits Settlements. He belonged to the Royal Artillery, and was 52 years of age.

THE Controller of Military Accounts at Madras has submitted the budget estimate of military expenditure for the coming official year in that presidency, which shows that the requirements for military purposes will be six and half lacs less than last year.

THE Calcutta press states by authority that "gentlemen who may have attained the age of 55 years need not attend the Fancy Ball in fancy dress. For military men who have reached the limit the dress will of course be full uniform, and for civilians ordinary evening costume."

THE 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) marched from Mhow for Simrole at 3-30 A.M. on the morning of the 18th for Khundwa, and reached the camping-ground, a distance of ten miles, at a little before 7 o'clock. The gallant Bays are 16 officers, 273 men, 23 women and 40 children in strength, under the command of Colonel William H. Seymour, C.B. They will reach Khundwa on the 25th and Deolalee on the 28th by special train; from Deolalee the regiment will proceed to Bombay on the 31st December, and embark for England on the 1st January on board H. M. troop-ship Malabar. The Bays are expected to arrive at Portsmouth on the 3rd February 1870. Major Anthony M. Fawcett and a committee of two other officers have been left at Mhow in charge of the horses and line-gear, which will be handed over to a similar committee of the 15th (King's) Hussars, which arrived here on Saturday last, on the arrival of those officers at Mhow, where they are expected on the 22nd instant.

M. MUNZINGER.

A FRENCH paper publishes the following news from Abyssinia. There are many among our readers who will hear of the accident to M. Munzinger with deep regret:—

"At the Foreign Affairs

RAJKOTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

15TH DECEMBER.

The weather has been changeable lately, at times cloudy and close, and at others clear and cool, and has given rise to the prevalence of fevers and colds.

At a race meeting held the other day to arrange for the next programme, it has been decided that one of the next races should be for a purse of Rs. 7,000, which appears extravagant, although it is a great temptation to sportsmen from a distance to venture out here.

There were several really good colts and fillies exhibited at the last cattle show, but there is little or no inducement held out to breeders owing to there being no purchasers for their stock.

Two Mekrances having had a quarrel about a woman who had been in the keeping of both, unknown to each other, had an altercation which resulted in one being killed by a stab from a dagger, and the other seriously wounded. The Mekrances are a lawless set of men, whose natures partake more animal than human; their deportation therefore to their own country as opportunities occur will rid the province of a lot of desperate characters.

Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, Political Assistant in charge Western Division, is about to proceed to Porebunder, to communicate to the Rana, I daresay, in person, the not very agreeable intelligence of his degradation from the 1st to the 3rd class of chiefs.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Matriculation Examinations of this University are now of such interest, affecting, as they do, so many hundreds, and indirectly thousands, throughout the presidency, that you may perhaps consider the subject of sufficient importance to permit my occupying your columns with a few considerations suggested by the examination of this year. The result of this examination has already been commented upon in the newspapers, and very generally pronounced unsatisfactory, nor do I dispute the verdict. It is, no doubt, very unsatisfactory, specially to the unfortunate 693, when out of 835 candidates only 142 pass. One of your contemporaries resorts to the theory that some spasmodic freak on the part of some one or more of the examiners capriciously raised the standard this year, and hence this massacre of the innocents. This theory, however, and the phrase "find favour" (*i. e.* with the examiners, or in plain English, pass,) mar the excellence of an article carefully written and are notes of personality betraying, may I say, even ignorance and prejudice, and in no wise necessary to the writer's argument. We need not assume that the standard this year was raised at all, and I have reason to believe that, as a fact, it was not raised. But, sir, the Matriculation Examination has changed its character of late years, and now is what its name implies only for a small percentage of candidates who really aspire to Matriculation, *i. e.* to becoming University students. Most of the candidates simply attempt the examination to qualify themselves for the lower grades of the public service, and believing that they will get an immediate return in pay for their exertions, come up in a condition of ignorance that would be ludicrous were it not lamentable. Nor can we assume that the schoolmasters can always effectually distinguish between boys who will certainly fail and those who may possibly pass. Indeed, I have heard that boys have passed and even distinguished themselves who were forbidden by their master to go up at all, and of the converse instances are not wanting.

Now, sir, might not very great expense to Government and the candidates, and much time and futile labour to the examiners, be saved by a preliminary examination not necessarily in Bombay, but held at three or four centres judiciously selected, say, perhaps Kolapoor, Poona, and Surat? This might be simply an examination in English, and even if the plan entailed the appointment of six extra examiners the expense would be more than saved in the actual Matriculation Examination in Bombay, and the convenience to candidates would be considerable. Any of your readers who has taken part in these examinations must admit that dozens, nay hundreds, of papers sent in prove, almost in the first page, that the candidate must inevitably fail for want of English alone if not on other grounds. Now, why should such boys be compelled to waste their time and money on a long journey to find disappointment? There are various and, it appears to me, conclusive arguments against the University examinations themselves being held at any where but in Bombay. This proposal, however, of a preliminary examination in the Mofussil, I would venture to make tentatively and as a suggestion, hoping to obtain the opinion of those who are interested in education, and specially of your native contemporaries.—Yours, &c.,

M. A.

THE STATE OF JOONAGHUR.

[FROM OUR KATTYAWAR CORRESPONDENT.]

The State of Joonaghur is the most important in the province statistically and financially, and having lately seen H. H. the Nawab and his ministry I am enabled to submit a brief sketch of its ruler and its administration which I hope may be found interesting.

The present Nawab of Joonaghur is named Mobed Khan and succeeded to the throne, after the decease of his brother, Ahmed Khan, in 1861. H. H. is about 35 years of age, of a naturally pleasant countenance, which appears however to be shaded by melancholy or something approaching to it, he being by habit shy and distant, like a schoolboy in constant dread of a tyrannical schoolmaster.

The Nawab's principal attendant, who manages to remain constantly by his side, whether in private or in public, is one Shaik Bhowdeen, a man who a few years ago was in a menial condition. Shaik Bhowdeen and an Arab jemedar, named Saleh Indeo, are the chief pillars of the State as far as H. H.'s household is concerned, but the administration rests in the hands of that acute and wily race of men known as Naghurs, who infest almost the whole of the States in Kattyawar. Of these Naghurs, Gaculjee Thally and Nursing Pursad Hurry Pursad carry on the chief part of the administration; the minor portion being entrusted to men of their choice.

It does not appear that matters work smoothly in the State. There seems to be a party feeling, but one party being, apparently, afraid of the other they combine when a common cause threatens.

The great thorn in the side of the Ministry was the Queen Dowager, the late Nujoo Bechee, who died on the 28th of last month. This unfortunate lady had the misfortune to make enemies of the people in Court, who very easily persuaded the credulous Nawab to believe that she was getting up a conspiracy against him and his State; and the Nawab tacitly allowed his mother to be treated with all the indignities a prisoner is subject to and refused to see her on any account, though I hear his filial feelings often prompted him to have an interview with her, but that the Ministry carefully prevented it. The sudden death of the Queen Dowager, when her son was away from his capital, has given rise to various ugly rumours, but being rumours only I shall allow them to pass. I may remark, however, that little or no grief was manifested when intelligence of the lady's death was received here.

I shall resume the subject in another letter.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND REDUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN FORCE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Captain Blow's letter has doubtless interested many of your readers while confirming the opinion now generally held that M. de Lesseps has kept his promise to make a ship canal to connect the two seas.

Captain Blow shows what could have been done had the canal existed at the period of the Indian Mutiny, but exception can be taken to the argument thence drawn that the European force now in India might be reduced. The "situation" has greatly changed since 1857, and danger to this country lies not so much in India itself as outside. The external danger to be apprehended is Russia, and how fatal therefore would it be to the security of the empire to reduce the European force because a water way existed by which reinforcements from home could be despatched. A collision in Asia between Britain and Russia means war between the two nations in Europe; and in looking upon the canal as an auxiliary in the matter of the rapid transport of troops, it should not be forgotten that Russia might threaten the passage or by political combinations quite close the place to British vessels. These two considerations, it is humbly submitted, are of sufficient weight to negative a proposal such as that made. And a force of 65,000 Europeans does not appear to be too large for the "violent collision", hinted at by Muscovite writers, and which may not be so improbable or so far off as some persons would wish to believe. In fact any one who takes the trouble of studying the map of Central Asia will at once see the wave of encroachment steadily approaching India-ward; from Siberia *via* the Issa Kul on Kasgar; from Orenburg *via* the Sir on Cabul; and now (the punishment of Khiva ostensibly) from the Caspian by the Oral and the Amu on Herat.* These lines continued would trench on Cashmere, the Khyber and the Bolan. The tide of invasion has also penetrated into the Chinese Empire from the regions of the Amoor, and even Japan is threatened.

Remembering, then, that the aim of Russia is domination over Asia, the question naturally suggests itself, whether in its political aspect the Suez Canal is not a source of weakness rather than strength to Britain.—Yours, &c.,

A. J. C.

Bombay, 20th December.

* By striking off to the Mourghat.

BOMBAY.

CONDUCTOR W. LEE, of the Commissariat Department, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, for his services in Abyssinia.

THE SHIP WOOSUNG, Captain Bonner, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with the following passengers:—Mr. C. Nuttall, Mr. H. Nuttall, and Mr. H. T. Bellamore.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—It has been resolved, says a native paper, to abolish the office of the Telegraph Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

THE meeting in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, this day, will take place at 5 o'clock instead of half-past 4 o'clock.

THE S.S. COMORIN, Captain Turner, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Mignon, Mr. F. Asquith, Colonel H. Beville, C.B., Mr. Merriman, and twenty deck passengers.

THE CHIEF OF JAMKHUNDEE, it is said, has come to Bombay for the purpose of asking permission of Government to proceed to Calcutta, to be present there during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Sunday a Hindoo lad stabbed himself with a knife in consequence of having had some quarrel with his father that morning. On information received, a policeman went to the boy's house and took him to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, has obtained a month's privilege leave; and Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarker, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, has been appointed to act for him during his absence. Mr. Khunderao assumed charge of the office yesterday forenoon.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Hoosein, a hawker, was charged before the Chief Magistrate with purchasing a pair of boots from a soldier of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's. He was also charged with being found in possession of an umbrella belonging to Bookhandas Hurgovan. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50, or, in default, was to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy received Mirza Sallah Shah, son of His Highness Aga Khan, of Bombay, in audience at Government House at half-past 4 P.M. on Wednesday afternoon.—*Englishman*, Dec. 17.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the Bank's rates at their ordinary weekly meeting yesterday. Money continues very cheap in the bazaar; but notwithstanding this, the item of the Bank's discounts is steadily getting larger.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 17.

IF Sir Samuel Baker is successful in his African expedition, he will be wanted in other parts of the world. He is clothed with absolute power (represented by 1,700 Egyptian soldiers) to do a number of very desirable things. For instance, his programme tells us that no wars will be permitted. The world sadly wants a war-extinguisher, and if Sir Samuel is the man there will be occupation for him in the four quarters of the globe.—*Bombay Guardian*.

CANDIDATES for University honours have received 'a heavy blow, and great discouragement' this week. Out of 835 who entered for the matriculation examination only 142 passed. Omitting a few who did not present themselves, the proportion of passed to candidates is 18 per cent. The impression is pretty general that there is something radically wrong in the system; no one was more surprised at the results than many of the examiners themselves.—*Bombay Guardian*.

THE annual meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the year ending 30th Nov. 1869, was held in the Parochial Hall of the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperança on Sunday last at 11 A.M. His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Dr. M. A. Jacopi, O. C., Bishop Vicar Apostolic of Agra, presided. The attendance was large and included a large number of the priests at the presidency. The meeting was opened with the usual prayer, and then the secretary of the Town Council read the report on the working of the Society for the twelve months. The Rev. A. de Monte, S. P., curate of the Cathedral, the Rev. M. Fonseca, S. P., chaplain of Oomercarry, and the Rev. J. A. Pereira, S. P., chaplain of Girgaum, and Dr. J. N. Mendonça addressed the meeting. His Lordship the Bishop expressed great satisfaction at the working of the Society, and begged the prayers of those present for his safe voyage to Rome. Mr J. P. Green, the vice-president of the Society, said that the rev. gentlemen and Dr. Mendonça had all so well exhausted the subject that he could add nothing, and concluded by exhorting the members to continue their work with the same zeal which had merited them so much applause, and suggesting the advisability of adding to the number of active members. The meeting closed at 12-30 with the usual prayers.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Dec. 18.

EXTRA MAIL FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per s. s. Magdala, on the 22nd December at 12 noon.

A COMPLAINT ABOUT COTTON BROKERS.

A PETITION, signed by several Hindoo residents of the Kalbadevi Road, has been presented to the Chief Magistrate, in which they complain that a Marwaree merchant, named Gooljee Godram, has let the ground floor of his house near Ramwady to cotton dullals or brokers, where the latter assemble in large numbers day and night, daily, for the purpose of carrying on cotton speculation, thus causing an annoyance to the neighbours; the noise being very great, in particulars, when the receipt of telegrams is announced.

The owner of the house, Gooljee Godram, yesterday appeared on a summons requiring him to show cause why certain order with regard to the house should not be taken, so as to prevent the annoyance complained of. After examining one or two witnesses the Magistrate adjourned the case until Monday, the 10th proximo.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

[REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH NOV.]

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—There was but little or no rain. The jowaree harvest had commenced. The rubbee crops were doing well. The state of public health was good.

RUTNAGIRI COLLECTORATE.—There was a very slight fall of rain during the fortnight in almost all the talookas. The reaping of all the crops except khureef had been completed. Cattle disease and fever prevailed in some of the talookas.

REPORTS ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON 1869-70.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain has been abundant and seasonable. The khureef crops have yielded an excellent harvest almost everywhere in the collectorate. The rubbee crops in all the talookas have been in a thriving condition, promising a good harvest. During almost the whole of the season hitherto cholera and disease among cattle have prevailed in the district. Fever has existed in some of the villages.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—Rainfall was seasonable and heavy at the commencement of the season, but it failed entirely in the month of September and part of October: the early crops, rice in particular, suffered very considerably. Later rains were heavy, and it was expected the rubbee crops would give a good out-turn. Cholera and cattle disease have prevailed to a slight extent in some of the talookas.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—The season had been a very favourable one, and the yield of the khureef crops has been very large. The grain has been discoloured and slightly injured by the rain which fell after the crops had arrived at maturity. The cotton has been injured to a certain extent by the late falls of rain. The crop though late would probably be fully an average one. Rubbee had been sown over a large extent of land, and the crops promised an exceedingly large return. The state of public health had been generally good.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—20TH DEC.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Sam Johnson, lately a seaman, was fined fifteen rupees, or, in default, fifteen days' imprisonment, for assaulting Naroo Patloo.—Crustna Cuddum was charged with committing an assault against the person of Rama Noorka, and was fined ten rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

THEFT.—Seowa Rama was convicted of stealing silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Mariam, woman, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

On Saturday afternoon the annual examination of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School was held at the institution, Mahim, and was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution. The northern end of the large verandah in front of the main building, which looks out upon the beautifully kept garden, had been converted into an examination hall by a pretty arrangement of flags, and at other parts of the verandah maps and drawings, and plain and fancy needlework, were displayed on tables. Before the commencement of the examination, these tables were surrounded by groups of visitors, who admired and criticised the work in the usual manner. Of the maps and drawings we can form an opinion, and we must say that many of them were very carefully finished; of the plain needle-work we can only say there is no doubt it was well sewn; but the careful drawings, the result of many days' labour, and the unassuming yet useful plain needle-work had a strong competitor in the shape of the table on which was displayed an assortment of beautiful fancy work, and we are afraid the two former were somewhat neglected for their more showy neighbour. All the fancy articles seemed to be of so pretty patterns, so finely worked, and altogether of so tasteful an appearance, that a number of them were bought before the examination commenced, and in a few minutes after the examination they had all transferred themselves from the table into paper parcels, borne in the hands of gentlemen visitors.

On the arrival at four o'clock of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, who had consented to preside, the visitors assembled in the temporary hall. Amongst those present were Dr Murray Mitchell, Dr Wright, Miss Wright, Rev. Mr Macpherson, Rev. Mr Boyd, Colonel Annesley, Mr and Mrs Dods, Mr and Mrs MacDonald, Misses Collett, Mr John Connon, Mr and Mrs Johnstone, Mr and Mrs Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs Stead, Mr and Mrs. Walters, Mrs Bell, Mrs Miller, &c. The proceeding having been opened with prayer by Dr. Murray Mitchell, the children sang "Silent Night. At intervals throughout the examination the boys and girls sang a selection of songs in a very effective manner, which showed that their voices are being well trained. Dr. Murray Mitchell having been asked to conduct the examination, heard the younger pupils read and spell, and afterwards proceeded to the more advanced classes. Having given to one class the task of writing shortly their opinions of the natives of India, he proceeded to put geographical and historical questions to individual boys or girls, and nearly all the answers given were more than usually intelligent. One boy passed successfully through a lengthy series of questions on the geography and history of Scotland, and one girl gave answers connected with Indian history, which showed that she did not have merely a correct recollection of names and dates, but an intelligent knowledge of historical events. On the short essays on the natives of India being read out, some of them were found to be exceedingly amusing; and in one or two there was a wonderful coincidence of opinion to the effect that the natives generally were, to put it mildly, not very cleanly in their habits. Dictation and other exercises followed, and one girl demonstrated a proposition in Euclid without the slightest hesitation. Altogether we must congratulate the Society on the excellent manner in which the pupils underwent the examination, and we must also congratulate Mr and Mrs Duthie that their labours have been so successful. All who know the institution concur in the opinion that a better head master and head mistress than Mr and Mrs Duthie could not be obtained. All that can be done to make the children happy and comfortable is done by them; and the bright and cheerful appearance of the children, a contrast to the appearance of the children at most institutions of the kind, shows that the Mahim Orphanage is to them a real home, and justifies the eulogistic remarks of the Government inspector, which we publish below.

At the conclusion of the examination,

The Hon'ble Mr TUCKER said—Ladies and gentlemen,—When I was asked by the committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society to be present at their annual distribution of prizes, I readily assented, not only because I wished to see with my own eyes an establishment of which I had heard so many favourable reports, but because I desired to show by my attendance the interest which I, in common with all the other members of the Government at this presidency, take in the progress of all projects which have for their object the provision of a sound system of training and instruction for the youth of the rising generation. The extreme importance of education in promoting the happiness and increasing the prosperity of nations, is now almost universally admitted, and the manner in which the benefits diffused by it can be extended to all classes of the community is one of the problems which are at the present moment occupying the attention of philanthropists and statesmen of all shades of opinion in Europe and America, and has for many years been the subject of earnest consideration on the part of each of the Indian Governments. Considering the progress which has been made of late years by our native fellow subjects in the acquisition of knowledge, it has become very necessary that we should bestir ourselves and see that the education of our own country-men should not be left behind in the race for learning—(hear, hear)—and therefore, in my humble opinion, all institutions which devote themselves to the moral and intellectual improvement of the offspring of Europeans whose lot is cast in this country are deserving of support and encouragement. That it is the duty of parents to give to their children the best education within their power, is a proposition which cannot be disputed; and there can be no truer charity—no more real exhibition of motherly kindness,—than to supply to children who have been deprived of their natural guardians and protectors the care and culture in the springtime of life, which all so greatly need, and which without assistance would be beyond the reached of the poor and fatherless. This is what the Scottish Orphanage Society, following the example of similar associations in Great Britain and other countries, has been doing for children of Scottish descent during the last twelve years, and the result of their efforts we have this day witnessed in the happy and healthy appearance of the little band of sixty scholars who have been examined in our presence, and whose progress in the various branches of study which are taught in the institution has been declared by the Government inspector to be satisfactory and to entitle the school to an increase of one hundred rupees in the grant-in-aid from Government which it has hitherto enjoyed. (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, that the Society may be fairly congratulated on the success to which it has attained, a success which it seems to owe to the possession of zealous office-bearers and capable superintendents, who have laboured to carry out in the best manner practicable the benevolent intentions of its founders. (Hear, hear.) I trust that the amount of good which has been accomplished will be an incentive to still greater exertion, and that year by year the funds at the disposal of the Society may increase and its sphere of usefulness be extended. (Addressing the pupils the honourable gentleman added)—My young friends, I am told that it is usual for the person who occupies on these occasions the chair in which I have been placed, to address to you a few words. It has given me, and I believe I may say all who are now present, much pleasure to look upon your bright and intelligent faces, to listen to your pleasant, voices, and to receive from the superintendent, Mr. Duthie, a generally favourable report of your conduct during the past year. I have not been told, nor did I expect to hear, that you had all been good or had fulfilled the expectations of your teachers. This was not to have been anticipated. I would say to those whose behaviour has been exemplary, "Persist in the course which you have hitherto pursued, and you will assuredly one day reap your reward." While to the others who have neglected the opportunities which have been afforded to them, I would point out that it is never too late to mend or to profit by the lessons of the past; I would urge upon each of you who may be smarting under the sense of failure, to strive earnestly in the coming year to avoid the errors and faults into which you have been led, so that the recurrence of this annual gathering you may enjoy the pleasurable feeling which is invariably the accompaniment of the conscientious discharge of duty. (Hear, hear.) There is one point in the proceedings of the evening which calls for notice on my part, I mean the opinions expressed by some of you in the short time you were requested to write on the subject of the natives of India. I have no doubt that the thoughts which you gave utterance were the result of your honest convictions, but it would have been wiser if you had given the subject a little more consideration before you permitted yourselves to form an unfavourable judgment of your neighbours. If you will enlarge your field of observation, you will find that the faults which have attracted your attention are not peculiar to Oriental races, nor are they confined to the inhabitants of any particular country, but they exist among the ignorant and uneducated in all parts of the globe, and if it be true, as you suppose, that they are more distinctively characteristic of Asiatics than of Europeans, it is simply because in modern times, the progress of civilization, and the diffusion of knowledge, has been far greater in the West than in the East, and in consequence of the widely spread influence in Europe of the purer and higher standard of morality for which the world is indebted to Christianity. As many of you are destined to pass the greater part of your lives in India, it would be as well if you discard at once all prejudices on the subject of the surrounding population. If you exercise discrimination, as you become better acquainted with the various races and tribes who inhabit this presidency, you will find among most of them persons possessed of qualities which are calculated to win affection and to call forth respect and admiration; and if you institute a candid comparison between the merits and demerits of the natives of all classes and those of your own countrymen, you will discover that the advantage is not always on the side of the latter. And now I think I have preached to you a sufficiently long sermon, so I shall conclude by wishing you a continuance of health and happiness. May you thoroughly enjoy the holidays which are about to commence, and return to school with a renewed determination to profit by the instruction that will be offered to you. (Applause.)

Mr. G. R. WILSON, secretary and treasurer of the Society, then read the following report by the Government Inspector:—

"To THE HONORARY SECRETARY, SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE, MAHIM.

"SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying certificate showing the number of pupils passed under each standard, at the annual inspection of the Orphanage, which was held on the 8th, 9th, and 11th instant by the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Ghanesham Nilkanth Nadkarni, and myself. The certificate gives the details necessary. I have only to express generally my satisfaction at the efficient state in which I found the Orphanage. The pupils presented under the fifth standard passed an especially good examination, three out of the six passing well in all four heads. The names of the three, in order of merit, are—Henry Crisp, Florence Wartenby, and William Nimmo. In the fourth standard, Matilda Smithers, Catherine Wartenby, and Emily Smithers passed well in all heads. In the lower standards, the pupils acquitted themselves on the whole fairly.

"After the examination was concluded, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie kindly took me over the premises, and I was pleased to see that the children were evidently well cared for out of school as in school. I have never seen a school in India which had more of the home look about it, and came nearer to the English—I should rather say the Scotch notion of a well regulated school.—I have, &c.,

"K. M. CHATFIELD,
"Acting Education Inspector, C.D.

"Bombay, 17th December 1869."

The certificate referred to above shows that in the 5th standard, 5 pupils passed in the first head, 5 in the second, 5 in the third, 4 in the fourth, and 1 in needlework, entitling the Orphanage to a grant from Government of Rs. 435. In the 4th standard, 10 pupils passed in the first head, 15 in the second, 9 in the third, 10 in the fourth, and 5 in needlework, securing a Government grant of Rs. 580. In the 3rd standard 13 passed in the first head, 9 in the second, 9 in the third, 4 in the fourth, and 7 in needlework, representing a grant of Rs. 258. In the 2nd standard, 7 passed in the first head, 5 in the second, 8 in the third, and 4 in needlework, securing a grant of Rs. 120. In the 1st standard, 5 pupils passed in the first head, 10 in the second, 9 in the third, and 3 in needlework, gaining a grant of Rs. 92. The total grant to which the Orphanage is therefore entitled from Government is Rs. 1,485.

Mr. TUCKER then intimated to the pupils the welcome intelligence that they would have a trip to Elephanta on Wednesday, an announcement which was received with cheers. The hon'ble gentleman also mentioned, his proof of the successful manner in which the pupils had passed the Government inspector's examination, the fact that this year the amount which the school would receive from Government would be Rs. 100 in excess of what it was last year. (Applause.)

Mr. CHARLES MACDONALD said he had been asked to mention to the ladies and gentlemen present, and also to the boys and girls, that many of the books now on the table were purchased out of what was called the Spencer Fund. It would be in the recollection of many of those present that when the late secretary gave up the secretaryship of this institution a small fund was subscribed out of respect to him for his long services, and it was resolved that this fund should be devoted to the purchase of books, and the books purchased this year were now before them. He was sure the application of the money in this way was agreeable to those who contributed it, and also to the boys and girls, as it kept up a pleasant remembrance of Mr. Spence and the good he did for them for so long a course of years. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN CONNON—Ladies and gentlemen,—As I understand these proceedings are about to terminate by your hearing "God save the Queen" sung, I rise in the name of the committee of the Scottish Orphanage—and I trust also with your approbation when you hear what I have to say—to propose a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker for his kindness in being present here, and for his conduct in the chair. (Applause.) The committee took it naturally as an act of great kindness on his part to come, but we accept his position, which he has modestly noticed, as a member of the Government, and we take his remarks as an assurance from himself and on the part of his colleagues in the Government, that they do take an interest in this institution. And he will be able I think to carry back to his colleagues this message, that the allowance which we receive from them is well applied, well earned, and does a great deal of good. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that I can say anything more to add force to the argument, and therefore I shall suggest to the boys that when Mr. Tucker leaves—for I don't think the men here can give good cheers—his departure should be saluted by three cheers. (Applause.)

The singing of "God Save the Queen" finished the proceedings, and on Mr. Tucker leaving the scholars gave three cheers, which must have confirmed Mr. Connon in his opinion that they could give more hearty expression to their cheers than the men present. Nor were the ladies forgotten; they also received three cheers for having graced the examination with their presence. The pupils then busied themselves in showing their prizes to each other, and the ladies and gentlemen, as we have said before, in inspecting the drawing, maps, and fancy work, &c., displayed on the verandah. Before the departure of the visitors, tea and cake was handed round. Every one appeared to be delighted with the examination, and must have been much pleased at the appearance of the children, and the comfortable, home-like character of the institution.

APPLICATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE EAST INDIA BANK.

AT the High Court yesterday forenoon two petitions came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Westropp respecting the East India Bank. One of them was by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the other by Mr. Lullooboy Ghellabhoy, and the prayer of both was that the present liquidators, Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, should be removed from the liquidation.

Mr. Scoble and Mr. Latham appeared for Mr. Nusserwanjee; Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Green for Mr. Lulloobhoy; whilst Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch opposed on behalf of the liquidators.

Mr. Scoble mentioned that Mr. Cassumbhoy had sent in his resignation on 2nd April last, but that so far as that gentleman was interested in the present application he (Mr. Scoble) and his learned friend represented him.

The Judge asked in what way Mr. Cassumbhoy appeared.

Mr. Scoble replied that he was mentioned in the affidavits.

The Judge—But he does not oppose his removal?

Mr. Scoble—He opposes these proceedings.

It was here explained that Mr. Cassumbhoy's resignation had been sent in but nothing more: it was not accepted.

Mr. Green remarked that Mr. Cassumbhoy had resigned since his client's petition had been filed.

Mr. Scoble then explained that the application of Mr. Nusserwanjee, for whom he appeared, was that the liquidation of the East India Bank should be carried on under the Court instead of being continued under the voluntary liquidators who had been appointed by the shareholders some time ago. Section 154 of the Indian Companies' Act, under which this application was made, was one which gave the Court a very wide jurisdiction in all matters relating to the voluntary liquidation of companies. It provided—"Where a company is being wound up voluntarily, the liquidators or any contributory of the company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all or any of the powers which the court might exercise if the company were being wound up by the Court. The court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just." The object of that section, no doubt, was to prevent what the petitioners alleged, and what he was instructed they should be able to prove had occurred in this case—a very flagrant series of irregularities, if not worse, on the part of the voluntary liquidators of the company. The other portion of the application was to set aside an alleged sale of the assets of the company to a purchaser on condition that he should pay to the contributories a sum equal to Rs. 7 per share. The deed of assignment to the alleged purchaser was dated 11th February 1869.

The Judge—And what is the section which you say is applicable to that?

Mr. Scoble replied that he did not think there was any special section as to that, but of course in the case of an official liquidation the sanction of the Court would be necessary to the sale of the assets. Such sanction was not necessary in a voluntary liquidation, though it was frequently obtained. In this case there had been no sanction of the sale of the assets, but as an official liquidator would find it necessary to obtain the sanction of the Court to a sale of the assets, when the Court would have to find whether the sale was a fair and proper transaction, so he contended, in such a case as the present, where it was said the sale was not a fair and proper transaction, they must ask the Court to restrain the sale on its being satisfied that it was not fair.

His Lordship said that the sale had been made; and how could he now set aside the sale? That settled the case at once.

Mr. Scoble remarked that at all events he thought that if the Court thought fit the vendee might be made a party to the suit.

His Lordship said he would give no such directions. It was for those who wanted an order to give notice of it, and it would be rather an extraordinary thing for him to set aside a sale in the absence of the vendee.

Mr. Scoble—But that is not the special prayer in our petition. What we specially ask for is that the company may be wound up by the Court.

The Judge—In that case I should be obliged to take all things done in the due course of winding up as having been settled.

Mr. Scoble replied that his contention was that the sale had not been done in due course.

The Judge—Well, but you must say that in the presence of the party who bought, and if your application to remove these liquidators rests upon the ground that there has been a fraudulent sale I do not see how it can go on in the absence of the vendee.

Mr. Scoble said that was one of the grounds, but it was not the sole ground.

His Lordship remarked to Mr. Scoble that he would not have the case doled out on different days. Mr. Scoble had better consider whether he had not better take an adjournment and bring the vendee forward. They could give the vendee notice that such was to be done: at present he could not understand why the vendee had not been brought here.

Mr. McCulloch said, in reply to His Lordship, that the vendee was named Nansee Dewjee.

Mr. Scoble—But in our case we hold Nansee to be a mere nominal party in the matter.

The Judge—Well, perhaps Nansee Dewjee holds a very different opinion.

Mr. Scoble—I think it would be well for us to make him a party to these proceedings.

His Lordship said that might be done, but the petitioners must give Nansee notice of the application to have the sale set aside, and the liquidators removed on the ground that the sale was not proper, as well as the other grounds.

Mr. Green said, in reply to His Lordship, that one of the grounds in his client's petition was that the sale was an improper one.

It was then agreed that the case should be adjourned till the 24th January next, both petitioners to be at liberty to amend their petitions generally, as they may be advised, giving immediate notice of the amendments to the other side.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th November, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd December.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th Nov. and 2nd December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 3	0 5
" Calcutta	10 58	0 9

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Versy, from Cochin.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

GUNESH KHIND, 20th, 6-30 A.M.—Office closed.

KURRACHEE, 20th, 1-56 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 14th Dec., 2-50 P.M.; *via* Russia, 9th Dec., 4-16 P.M.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—20TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGE GRANTED.

THE following insolvents were not opposed and received their discharges:—Memon Noor Mahomed Hanuel, timber merchant, liabilities Rs. 13,072; bad debts Rs. 4,005. Moorcookhur, a writer with a salary of Rs. 15 a month, had liabilities amounting to only Rs. 14,480, whilst his assets amounted to Rs. 850 good, and Rs. 2,500 bad.

IN RE NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY.

On the application of Mr. Branson on behalf of the insolvent, the hearing of this case was postponed till the 17th January.

IN RE MANOCKJEE DHUNJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Marriott applied on behalf of these insolvents for leave to file a fresh petition—their previous one having been dismissed by Mr. Justice Tucker.

Mr. McCulloch opposed.

The application was refused.

IN RE THEODORE CHRISTOPHER TURNER.

This insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,991, applied for his discharge.

Mr. Badrodeen Tyabjee opposed on the ground of concealment of property.

After hearing the proof, the Commissioner said he did not think there had been such concealment as to justify refusal of the discharge; and he accordingly ordered that after some amending of his schedule the discharge should be granted.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—20TH DECEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

CRAWFORD AND CO. *vs.* W. J. ADDIS.

The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 512, amount due to them for the sale of 250 bundles of sheet iron to defendants. One of the plaintiffs appeared in person; the defendant did not appear. The Court gave judgment for the amount claimed and costs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA *vs.* LUCKMIDAS SOONDERDASS.

THIS was an action brought to recover Rs. 704, being the amount due on account of rent of a warehouse leased by defendant from plaintiff, under a Gujerathee agreement dated 27th October 1868. Mr. Hormusjee, vakil, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; defendant in person. The defendant admitted the claim, and the Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 704 and costs, the same to be paid in a month.

LILLADHUR LUCKUMSEY AND CO. *vs.* CULLIANJEE BAGOWJEE.

The action was to recover Rs. 1,000, being the balance due, including interest, on account of a certain transaction between the parties. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiff proved the debt. The Judge entered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

EOULJEE RUTTONJEE, CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN THE NAME OF HIS DAUGHTER, GOOLBARE, *vs.* HURJEE HUNSRAJ AND ANOTHER.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 598, balance of an account for money deposited with defendant by plaintiff. Mr. Hurryshunker appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hormusjee, vakil, for defendant. The claim was admitted. The court gave judgment for plaintiff for the full amount, payable by Rs. 100 per month.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE first case in British Burmah under the Indian Divorce Act was filed by Mr. de Wet, barrister-at-law, in the Recorder's Court, Rangoon, on the 2nd. The petitioner is one Durand, and the co-respondent, a Mr. Chill. Damages have been laid at Rs. 2,000.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 17.

THE Governor-General in Council has spoken very highly of the "Sketch of the Medical History of the Native Army in Bengal for 1868," and the care and diligence with which it has been compiled. He considers the compilation very useful, and highly creditable to the department generally. His Excellency has authorized the annual submission of the report.—*Ibid.*

THE Inspector-General of Forests will in future draw a salary of 1,500 rupees; and for a clerk and peon 121-6-4 per month.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 15.

THE Department of Public Works has been requested to expedite the preparation of plans and estimates for the Snider ammunition factory at St. Thomas' Mount. The greater part of the machinery, &c., and the engineer engaged for the factory have arrived in Madras.—*Ibid.*

LIGHT-HOUSE AT TUTICORIN.—Government have s

THE LOSS OF THE CARNATIC.

BOARD OF TRADE ENQUIRY.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

THE adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Carnatic was resumed on Nov. 25th at the Police-court, Greenwich, before Mr. Maude, the presiding magistrate, and Captains Baker and Hight, nautical assessors.

Mr. O'Dowd (solicitor to the Customs) conducted the inquiry, as on the two previous days, for the Board of Trade.

Mr. W. Williams, barrister (instructed by Mr. Watney, of the firm of Lood and Watney, London-street), represented the captain and officers of the vessel; and Mr. Browning, solicitor, was present for the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company.

Francis Ballantine Thompson, the second officer of the Carnatic, was called and examined by Mr. O'Dowd, and deposed that he held a certificate of competency. He had been six years in the service of the company. The Carnatic was in good order and well found when she left Suez. It was his watch on Monday, Sept. 12. He relieved the third officer, Mr. De Horne. He did not recollect whether the master was on deck. The third officer gave him the course, S 22 deg. E by the standard compass, and S 24 deg. E true. He kept the course to seven p.m., when they were abreast of the Laham Peak, bearing eight miles E 2. The master was then on deck, and ordered witness to alter the course to S 24 deg. E. by the standard compass, the true course S 27 E. There was a look-out on the bridge, and one on each bow and forecastle. The weather was clear, and the wind NNW. No cast of the lead was taken during this watch; there was no necessity to do so. The exact bearing at seven was Laham Peak 4 E 2, and Mount Agribe S 26 W 2. The captain was on the bridge during the greater part of the watch. He steered the course during the remainder of his watch till eight P.M. He was released by the third officer, Mr. De Horne.

By Mr. Maude.—The whole of the watch the speed was about eleven knots. Witness went on deck again about a quarter past midnight on the morning of the 13th. He saw Asruffe light right astern, between five and six miles. The watch was third on deck. He did not see Jubal Island at the same time. He bore about two points on the starboard bow. He "took" Jubal Island when it was four points on the starboard bow, and he then ran on until it was abeam, bearing S 51 W. He was on the bridge and the master was with him. Those were the true bearings. There was a look-out on the bridge, one on the forecastle, and one aloft. This was about twenty minutes to one o'clock. The weather was clear overhead, but there was the usual haze over the low land common in the Red Sea. He saw Shadwan Island at one a.m. The part he saw he took to be the south-eastern part; bore right ahead. He could not say at what distance. He reported this to the master. The quartermaster was at the wheel. He was just. The course was altered to south, 43 E standard, to south 46 E and immediately afterwards it was altered to 43 S 47 E by standard, or S 51 E true. It took from six to ten minutes to alter the course. He reported the alteration of the course to the master. He heard the captain call out, "Hard a-starboard." He went and put to the wheel (he repeated the order before he got there), and assisted to put the helm hard astarboard. About three minutes after he had the order the ship struck on the reef. The tide was running flood during the watch. The ship was heading S 80 deg. E by standard. She struck as nearly as possible at twenty minutes past one on the morning of the 13th. Witness did not hear any orders given to reverse the engines, because they were always given by telegraph. He had no doubt that the order was given, because the screw went astern. The master made every possible exertion to get the ship off, and while they were being made the crew were all satisfied that there was no danger of her getting filled with water. He did not hear any of the passengers express a desire to be put ashore.

By Captain Baker.—After they passed the revolving light they kept inside till the ship struck.

By Captain Hight.—She was going 10½ and 10¾ knots an hour. The bearings of the Asruffe Light, when the ship was ashore, bore N W by the standard. He did not take any other bearing. Witness was standing in the afterpart of the fore gangway when the ship slipped off the reef. He was pitched into the water. He swam back to the ship again, and got on the forecastle, and was eventually taken off by a boat. Heard some one sing out "Look out," but heard no violent crash. After leaving the reef he was sent by the captain in the jolly boat to look for a landing. He had five hands with him, and they pulled for Shadwan Island. It took them more than an hour to reach Shadwan. They did not pull round the reef to land on Shadwan. They landed at about the most northern point. It was the best place for landing, but not the nearest point to the ship. He sailed the previous voyage with Captain Jones, in the Carnatic. He did not observe any current setting over the reef at any time.

By Mr. Maude.—Two-thirds of the keel of the ship, he should say, were on shore on the morning of the 14th. He never observed the ship shift her position from the time she struck till she went down. He did not believe she moved in the least. She did not "break her back." She slipped, and fell on to her side, in his opinion.

By Mr. Williams.—Took the bearings of the vessel, which enabled witness to know whether she slipped off or not. He could speak positively that there was no tendency to slipping going on. Saw nothing whatever to cause any apprehension of danger by remaining on the ship. The ports were closed immediately after the ship struck. The captain was on the look out all the time witness was on deck. Had no consultation with the master after the ship struck as to the best course to be taken.

By Mr. Maude.—They struck just at the turn of the tide. The rise and fall of the tide on the reef was not two feet.

By Captain Baker.—Now, in your opinion, do you think everything was done that could possibly be done to save life when she slid off the reef?

Witness.—Yes, sir; I think everything was done that could possibly be done to save life.

Morris De Horne, the third officer, deposed that he held a certificate of second mate. Had been ten years in the service of the company. Was on watch at noon on the day the Carnatic left Suez. Relieved first officer, who gave him the course S. by standard; S 5 E true. Saw the Abooderaag land after he had taken the watch bearing on the starboard beam. It was about 16 miles off. There was a moderate following breeze, and the wind N.N.W. They were going 10½ to 11¼ knots an hour. At 2 o'clock she had all square sails set, and also the fib. He calculated the speed by the common log. Threw it over every hour, and entered the speed in the log-book. The captain was on deck during that watch. Witness did not take any observations himself during his watch. He could not do so, as there was no sea rising. He saw the Zafarane Light-house between half-past three and four o'clock. Took the bearings, but could not now remember. When the light bore west the ship was about six miles off, but could not say the time. Remained on watch till four P.M., when he was relieved by Mr. Thompson, to whom he gave the course S 24 E by the standard compass, S 24 true. Went on watch again at eight o'clock that night. The course then was S 34 E by standard, S 37 E true. They went by the standard compass. Compared the compasses; there was only a few degrees difference. During this watch the wind and sea increased. There was no change in the sails, or in the speed. Made the Asbruffe Light during this watch. It bore S 37 E true. At 10-25 it was right ahead. She was then steering S 37 E true. At 11·40 it bore W, on the starboard side, and was one mile distant. The course was altered when the light was sighted at 10·25 to S 36 E by standard, S 39 E true. That course was continued till midnight, when witness was relieved by Mr. Thompson, to whom he gave this course. No cast of the lead was taken during the watch. Witness was below when the ship stranded. Everything went on as usual on board the ship after she was on the reef. Never heard any of the crew or passengers express a desire to be sent ashore.

Captain Baker.—You are quite certain about that? Witness.—Yes.

Quite sure?—Yes, sir.

Examination continued.—Witness assisted in provisioning the boats. There was enough to last a week at least. He got away from the wreck in the life boat. He assisted to put the ladies in, and the ship went down immediately afterwards. The only noise he heard was the wind rushing up the funnels.

In reply to Captain Baker,

Witness said he believed that everything which could possibly be done to save life was done after the ship struck.

By Mr. O'Dowd.—To have attempted to land the passengers immediately after the ship struck, and for some time afterwards—during Monday and the early part of Tuesday—would have been attended with great risk. Fortunately the weather moderated at the time the landing was effected.

Mr. Howell, the secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, said that Captain Jones had been in the service of the company since 1856, and that he had passed through his grades till he was appointed commander. He received his appointment in 1867. It was the practice of the company to receive reports at frequent intervals of the manner in which their officers conducted themselves. The reports in reference to Captain Jones were always very satisfactory, especially as to his correctness and knowledge of navigation. The company had 53 or 54 ships afloat, and they ran about one million four hundred thousand miles a year. Until this occasion they had only lost one or two first-class passengers, and had met otherwise with very few contingencies. In their printed instructions to their officers was the following clause—"As it is impossible for the directors to frame instructions to suit every emergency, you will understand that the duties are not to be confined to what is contained in these regulations; but that, as far as lies within your power, you are at all times to exert your best judgment with energy and, above all, with prudence, for the safety of the lives and property entrusted to your charge."

Mr. Wyatt, the chief officer, was re-called, and said, in answer to questions by Mr. Williams, that when the Carnatic passed the Asbruffe Light, according to the course steered on the west bearing, she ought to have been about two miles distant, and four and a-half miles from Jubal Peak; and if the course laid down after passing Jubal had been pursued it would have taken the vessel a mile and a half outside the reef, while the course taken at two o'clock would have taken her still further to the east. There was no ground for saying that the captain was not accessible to the passengers. Witness saw him himself every half-hour. Nor did he hold any consultation with the passengers. He simply called them together to satisfy them as to the condition of the ship.

Mr. Maude.—There is nothing out of the way that the captain should consult such men (eminent engineers) that were on board, even if he did do so.

Mr. Williams.—Well, sir, the captain considers it an imputation upon his character as a seaman that it should go forth that he had taken counsel with his passengers, and he is therefore very anxious to have that point cleared.

Captain Baker (to witness).—Then there was, in fact, no consultation?

Witness.—Certainly not, sir.

Do you think that everything was done that could be done under the circumstances?—I certainly think that everything that prudence dictated was done.

This being all the evidence.

Mr. Williams expressed his gratification at the able and impartial manner in which Mr. O'Dowd had conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Board of Trade, and then read a statement, written by Mr. Jones, the captain of the Carnatic:—He stated that he was 39 years of age; had been at sea 23 years; had entered the service of the Oriental and Peninsular Company in 1853 as third officer. In June, 1857, he was appointed second officer; in 1860 he was made the chief officer; and in 1867 he received his appointment as commander. During the whole of his service his officers' reports of him, made every three months, had—he had every reason to believe—been satisfactory to the directors of the company. He then read the letter, dated Sept. 16, addressed by Captain Jones to the managing directors of the company, announcing the loss of the Carnatic and giving a detailed account of the circumstances attending the wreck. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the nature of the evidence, arguing that there was not a sentence from beginning to end that showed the captain had been guilty of a single act tending to bring about the catastrophe, nor that he had omitted the duties that devolved upon his responsible position. He admitted his great difficulty to account for the disaster. With a well-known light visible, with every possible appliance that a ship could have on board, with fine weather, with men on the look out, and with a competent and experienced commander on the bridge, he confessed that it was a very remarkable circumstance, and one, if what Captain Jones said were true, over which there was no human control. He called the attention of the bench to the long, undoubted experience of Mr. Jones in navigating the Red Sea (as testified to by numerous certificates); to his steady and reliable character; to the fact of his taking his ship precisely the same course that he had done on previous voyages; and to his gallant conduct after she had run on the reef; and expressed a hope that the bench would acquit him of any fault, upon the theory which he set up that some undercurrent setting in from the westward had put him out of his reckoning.

Mr. Browning, the solicitor for the company, said he had great pleasure in acknowledging the uniform courtesy of Mr. O'Dowd, and the very fair and impartial manner in which he had conducted the inquiry.

Mr. O'Dowd said he was bound to say that every facility had been afforded him by Mr. Howell, the secretary, and the company, in getting up the case. He also acknowledged the courtesy he had received at the hands of Mr. Watney.

The Bench, after a short deliberation, said they would deliver their judgment on Saturday.

The Court then adjourned.

[It is strange that we have not heard by telegram the result of the enquiry.]

ENGLISH FAMILY LIFE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

I.—AS IT IS.

NOVEMBER fogs are now closing in; we have most of us had our holidays, and have enjoyed them, or at any rate try to persuade ourselves that we have. During the next six weeks we shall read and talk a good deal of insincerity about the pleasures of home, the magic of natural ties, and the joys of Christmas and its attendant festivities. We shall emulate, in our usual delicate British way, the gushing surface sentimentality of the Germans; but we shall not deceive ourselves, and much less shall we succeed in deceiving others, as to the reality of all this seeming. Mr. Kingsley has written some pretty lines telling how, when the world is old and the trees are brown, the sport stale and the wheels run down, the lad, grown into an old man, creeps home and takes his place "the spent and maimed among." But creeping home is one thing and "joining the family circle" is another. Home, as we know it in London, is not quite what it used to be. Of those whose income ranges from £500 to £1,500 a year there will be few a father who will "creep home" night after night with the burden of indebtedness bearing down his whole existence; perhaps he does not deserve, but he certainly neither expects nor receives, much sympathy from his children, and is perfectly conscious that not a soul in the house either knows or cares what he does or how he feels. Not a few of the young men are in the same condition; only youth holds out where age breaks down. But, and this is the oddest and most novel feature in our "sweet 'ome," as the French say, too many of the girls have also incurred debts on their own account, and will be considerably distressed as to the means for paying them. Those who are not involved in a pecuniary sense are indebted in another fashion equally unscrupulous and more objectionable. They have accepted, not bills, but valuable presents, and money equivalents from men of whom they know little; and in this matter we have certainly had the large provincial towns are not far behind the metropolis. Our readers may remember that when a couple of months ago our correspondent Azamut-Bátuk recited his adventures with a "Miss Lucy, of Bayswater," it was generally felt that a state of things rather far from pleasant was revealed. If such personages as Miss Lucy exist—and we have reasons for believing they do—to what do they owe their *raison d'etre*? How has it come about that in respectable society escapades, so exceedingly unlike all that is usually considered to be respectable, can be successfully carried on? The answer is that Miss Lucy is the product of modern thought and modern habits, and is very much what she has been made by those who ought to have made her into something wiser and better. No doubt fathers and mothers will be found rejoicing and giving thanks that their girls are not as other girls in this; but Miss Lucy's parents were not aware of her little gallantries.

We speak of English family life, but the question is whether family life, in the real sense of the word, exists now in England except in our country homes. We are told that "in a large majority of cases there is no family life at all in England, although there is an enormous number of coupled existences carried on under the same roofs, bearing the same names, producing a thoroughly inappropriate number of children, and seemingly pursuing the same interests as long as there is no possibility of pursuing different ones." In London, at least as we know family life, the division social and moral between the two sexes is more sharply defined every day. The father has his daily professional business, his club; and when he does come home he rarely thinks it a part either of duty or wisdom to try to amuse his wife and daughters. He does not like the latter class to entertain their own companions and friends, for the sound of the laughter of young girls, which De Quincey thought was and ever will be the pleasantest music in the world, annoys him and prevents him from enjoying his nap over his evening paper. The sons have their separate occupations and clubs at which they entertain the young men whom they call their friends. These they cannot or dare not introduce into the home circle, although the girls would be glad of it, and it would do no one any harm. For only the "detrimentals" would come. The sons themselves are aware that if they were to ask those who are commonly termed "catches" such invitations would be regarded in the light of a trap, and would be declined accordingly. And on all others mamma as well as papa would frown. The mothers and daughters generally keep pretty much together up to a certain point; and very good it is for them. Take a girl in Miss Lucy's situation. The mother has been contending all her life with bearing, nursing, and bringing up the "thoroughly inappropriate number" of children, and, being still young enough to enjoy her respite, she does so as well as she can. The married sister is not on good terms with the father, who is numbered in business, the brothers follow their own pursuits. "They neither know nor care much about what I am doing, so long as my doings are not disadvantageous to them." If you listen to the outpourings and complaints of the girls themselves, they will tell you that they have nothing to do, and that they do it with difficulty; that the more they are taught, and the more they read books and newspapers, the more they find they have some thoughts to exchange and no one to receive them, that they have something to say, but none who will listen to it. They would like a little more of masculine society, and though such a desire, plainly stated, may "make the foolish smile" it is nevertheless quite natural and rather commendable. Their brothers are not accustomed or encouraged to associate intimately with their sisters; the only occasions at which the latter meet with young men are balls, or a fête champêtre in the season; surely a poor substitute for the natural and healthy social intercourse which should exist among well brought up young people. The result is amusement, distractions, and society are sought for by opening communications elsewhere, and imprudent intimacies are made with facility, and enjoyed with little restraint and little fear. Some in search of sympathy betake themselves to the confessional, and it may be the blank despair they feel at the intense ennui of their lives which has decided so many ladies lately to close all communication with the outer world, refuse their food, and suddenly to sink into profound and prolonged sleep for an indefinite period of days or weeks.

A man may be found here and there who prefers *Vingtième franc* to a wife because she seems to him more decorous and proper than our English girls; but here, again, this *retenue* he so greatly admires, this attitude of innocence and reserve, is the result of French, ideas French education, and the behaviour of the French male, as surely as the demeanour of the other is the consequence of English training, or want of training, and the behaviour of Englishmen. However we may be accused of national hypocrisy, even in this semblance of virtue we break down on occasions. There are certain points in which a little more even of hypocrisy might be advantageously practised, only we are too scornful, too stupid, or too lazy for the task. No Frenchman, for instance, who has the slightest pretensions to good breeding would dream of alluding directly or indirectly to the noted courtesans of the day when in the society of his mother, sisters, or other reputable women. Still less would he be seen with them in public places, recognize them, or even appear conscious of their existence. We regret to be obliged to acknowledge that such is not the case in England—that it is otherwise is a matter of public scandal and notoriety. Again, Englishmen may, as a rule, be more faithful to their wives—we will concede this for the sake of the argument; but it is a curious fact that when they are otherwise they almost always add insult and ill-treatment to the catalogue of their offences. When a Frenchman deceives his wife, or thinks he does, he redoubles his polite attentions towards her, and studiously avoids the slightest breach of etiquette. Decorum, therefore, for decorum. If we allow ourselves licence in those minor morals of life which are called good manners, our women will do the same. Either we are wiser and stronger than they are, or we are not, but as long as we suppose that we are, it is for us to set a proper example.

If we may credit the communications which, within the last six months, have been addressed to us, there are far too many London girls living with wealthy and respectable parents who act as Miss Lucy did, and many more who desire to do so, and who would gladly go about with a Turk, provided only that he did not wear a turban or a fez, and so make them conspicuous. They get tired of crying, and even of "stroking their scalskin jackets," and a chance acquaintance is easily made in Kensington Gardens, or at the opera, or in the parks. And those who throw out broad hints, or ask for presents, are; we are told, "stupid," but those who refrain from a direct request make a better impression and receive presents all the same. Higher education and enlarged culture will only increase the difficulty, because new energies and ambitions require more scope for action, or they are simply so many more sources of peril. It is the unnatural state into which we have allowed society to drift that is the cause of all this, and the proverb, "Chassez le naturel et il revient au galop," was never more true than at the present moment. In genuine country life much, if not all, of this is impossible. It is easier for the girls to visit the poor where they are known and respected than it is for them to wander about in the faint hope of doing good in a backslum of Westminster or the wretched purlieus which are hidden in the West-end. A country girl has constant resources of a healthy and agreeable sort close at hand. She has her horse, which is really for use and not for show, and which she may mount and ride where she will, without the necessity of a groom attending her. If she does not hunt, she rides with her father and brothers to the cover side, and associates familiarly with their friends. She has an acquaintance with the earthstopper and the huntsman, as well as with the M. F. H., or she has her garden and poultry-yard, all of which are subjects of sympathy and interest to her. If she desires to undertake the management of a couple of fields and do a little farming on her own account, to superintend the laying out of the garden, or the planting and arrangement of the shrubberies, covers, and plantations, her father generally consents too gladly, so that he shall have more of his daughter's society. The reasons of this unsatisfactory condition, and in what way it may be best dealt with, we shall discuss at some future time.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S BANKRUPTCY.

(Economist, Nov. 27.)

Lord Justice Giffard has reversed on appeal the decision of the Commissioner of Bankruptcy against hearing a petition to make the Duke of Newcastle a bankrupt under the present Act on the ground of "privilege of Parliament." The Lord Justice goes through the cases and precedents carefully and comes to exactly opposite conclusions to those of the Commissioner. Under the old law, prior to the 10th Geo. III., cap. 50, bankruptcy enactments were general, and persons having privilege of Parliament, being traders, could still be made bankrupts; and under the new statutes, those of 1849 and 1861, which must be interpreted together, there is no sufficient reason for excepting persons having the privilege. Whether traders or not, they may like others be made bankrupt. The question is now of little general interest, as the Act which is shortly to come into operation is perfectly explicit, and members of Parliament will be liable under it; but this species of exception to general enactments is so pernicious that it is not unsatisfactory to find, assuming the Lord Justice's judgment to be upheld, that even the existing legislation has not inadvertently permitted it. Leave has been asked for to appeal to the House of Lords, and if granted, there will be serious results. Before the appeal can be heard the New Act will have come into force, and proceedings, if there is room for them, may be taken under it. The defendant would appear, therefore, to have little personal interest in resisting the present application upon a technical ground, though among the creditors there may be questions of preference depending upon the date at which the bankruptcy may be held to have begun.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The opening of the Canal across the Isthmus of Suez throws a fresh interest on the subject of the communication between England and Egypt, and I think I shall need little apology if I intrude upon the English public the results of the first experiments connected with the conveyance of our extra mail to India via Brindisi during the month of October, according to the statements recently published in the Italian official journals.

Five mails have gone through in the course of last month from London to Alexandria, and four have returned from Alexandria to London.

The time tables are the following:—

Down.

1. From London, October 2, 7.40 a.m.; from Brindisi, October 5, 1 a.m.; arrived at Alexandria, October 8, 6 a.m.—total length of journey, 5 days 22 hours 20 minutes.

2. From London, October 9, 7.40 a.m.; from Brindisi, October 12, 6.20 a.m.; arrived at Alexandria, October 15, 2 p.m.—total, 6 days 6 hours 20 minutes.

3. From London, October 16, 7.40 a.m.; from Brindisi, October 19, 1 a.m.; arrived at Alexandria, October 22, 1.15 p.m.—total 6 days 5 hours 35 minutes.

4. From London, October 23, 7.40 a.m.; from Brindisi, October 26, 1 a.m.; arrived at Alexandria, October 29, 11 a.m.—total, 6 days 3 hours 20 minutes.

5. From London, October 30, 7.40 a.m.; from Brindisi, November 2, 1 a.m.; arrived at Alexandria, November 5, 11 a.m,—total, 6 days 3 hours 20 minutes.

Up.

1. From Alexandria, October 11, 6.30 a.m.; from Brindisi, October 14, 9.15 a.m.; arrived at London, October 16, 5.45 p.m.—total length of journey, 5 days 11 hours 15 minutes.

2. From Alexandria, October 18, noon; from Brindisi, October 21, 6.55 p.m.; arrived at London, October 24, 5.45 p.m.;—total, 6 days 5 hours 45 minutes.

3. From Alexandria, October 23, 4 p.m.; from Brindisi, October 27, 4.25 a.m.; arrived at London, October 29, 5.45 p.m.—total, 6 days 1 hour 45 minutes.

4. From Alexandria, October 30, noon; from Brindisi, November 2, 2 p.m.; arrived at London, November 5, 5.45 p.m.—total, 6 days 5 hours 45 minutes.

The average length of the journey between London and Alexandria, *via* Brindisi, is therefore about six days. The ordinary journey by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, *via* Marseilles, according to the rules of the company, is seven days and eight hours. The Brindisi route already presents a clear advantage of 24 hours, notwithstanding the hindrances purposely thrown into the way of its success by the slow rate of railway travelling between Modane and St. Michel de Maurienne, on the French side of the Alps. Another immense disadvantage against which the Brindisi route has to contend is the breach of continuity in the transmission of the London evening mail, which is kept waiting in Paris for the whole period of 14 hours, owing to the jealousy of the Paris-Lyons railway and steamboat companies—a jealousy which all the exertions of our Post Office authorities have not yet been able to overcome. Were the French companies and the French Government as just and reasonable as would become a highly civilized nation like the French, the Brindisi route would offer an advantage of 18 hours, besides the 24 hours which it already enjoys in spite of all unfair opposition. The opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, which is expected in the course of next year, will give the Brindisi route a further gain of at least three hours, so that the whole journey between London and Alexandria, *via* Brindisi, will be reduced to something short of five days, while the same journey *via* Marseilles can never be made shorter than its present rate of seven days and eight hours.

The mails from London to India, *viâ* Brindisi, took out, Oct. 2, 630 letters, 3,728 newspapers, &c., Oct. 9, 2,120 letters, 3,100 newspapers; Oct. 16, 620 letters, 16,760 newspapers; Oct. 23, 1,530 letters, 15,230 newspapers; Oct. 30, 935 letters, 22,650 newspapers.

The mails from India to London brought on Oct. 16, 400 letters; Oct. 24, 400 letters, 1,900 newspapers; Oct. 29, 900 letters, 2,972 newspapers. Altogether, the weight is given in grammes, 8,115 for letters, and 69,440 for prints.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Athenæum, Nov. 20. SHORT-CUT.

PUNCH'S HANDBOOK OF ETIQUETTE.

Etiquette is the art of behaving yourself. Manners not only make the man, but the woman too, what they ought to be—ladies and gentlemen; whether they roll through life in their carriages or trudge along the pavement on the lowly Blucher. True gentility is the exercise of a due regard for the feelings of your neighbours, and etiquette is the essence of gentility. You cannot wash the Blackamoor white, nor could all the teachings of Lord Chesterfield convert his boor of a son into a polished gentleman. You must have the material to work upon, so to all who go in for "speaking their mind," and setting up their backs against the conventionalities of well-behaved society, Punch has not a word to say. His present precepts are intended for those who will receive them in the spirit in which they are offered, and will lay his golden words to heart, and commit his many priceless pearls of wordly wisdom to memory.

How to Begin the Day.—Rise with the lark, but not for one. Be very careful to attire yourself neatly: ourselves, like our salads, are always the better for a good dressing. Shave immediately before you descend from your room; chins, like oysters, should have their beards taken off before being permitted to go down. Start with determination to be agreeable and good-tempered, and that like an overwhelming fire nothing shall put you out. Should the tea not be hot, take it coolly; should the ham be ill-calculate the philosophic Bacon, and having made a few pleasant observations about the milk of human kindness, the sugar of domestic felicity, the cup of happiness being full, and butter resembling an actor in a fresh part because it appears in a new roll, conclude with the appropriate ballad of "Let the Toast pass," cracking fresh eggs and stale jokes simultaneously.

How to Act Afterwards.—If in a country-house, after breakfast is a somewhat dull time, and the really amiable person should do his very utmost to enliven the general gloom. Nobody but a brute writes letters. The exception may be in favour of those who threaten the bore who will send you a batch "to be forwarded" from town. You may send him a stinger by all means. Agree to anything proposed by anybody. If it's billiards, say you are in cue for it; if it's walking put your best leg foremost; if it's croquet, throw over all for mallet-y; if it's cricket, stir your stumps; if it's shopping, say "Buy all means;" if it's amateur acting say "Bray-vo icks;" if it's hunting, say "Yo-icks;" and if it's a ramble in the woods, admit you are "good for nutting."

How to Act at Luncheon.—Luncheon is a jolly meal. With the exception of breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, it is perhaps the jolliest meal of the day. It is breakfast arrived at years of discretion; dinner with all the charming error and heartiness of youth. Never despise luncheon. You know you don't at the Club, where you feed well for a low figure before four o'clock and though missing what the world calls "dinner" last on till actual supper very comfortably notwithstanding. It's true you hint vaguely at an eight o'clock gathering in Tyburnia, but if you are going there why this gorge in the afternoon? You blush. The Queen they say enjoys her luncheon, and dinner at the palace is a solemn swindle. This is wrong. Eat a good luncheon. It is natural, and is etiquette. Besides, luncheon is a sort of half-way house in the day's journey, and by the time we used to reach that stage our coach companions and ourselves had generally become quite friendly and pleasant. Always eat pastry at luncheon—none but maniacs touch it in the evening. Don't attempt to be clever, save all your small wit for seven o'clock it looks like the real thing by candle-light. Gas, too, gives a brilliancy to a Brummagem bon-mot, which would stand forth as paste pure and simple in the mid-day light of luncheon.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCES.

Or Thursday week the women's conferences began for the season at Paris. Mdlle. Deraismes was the first to mount the tribune. She took for the subject of her discourse "La Parole libre." In the report, as given in the organ of the sex, *Le Droit des Femmes*, it is somewhat difficult to follow the line of argument adopted by the speaker, but we accept with faith the assurance of the reporter, Mdlle. Angélique Arnaud, that the style of Mdlle Deraismes is free "de tout sophisme, de toute enflure, de toute subtilité." In the course of her address she lecturer, who seems, notwithstanding her zeal for free speech, to be somewhat impatient of criticism, took leave of the *Charivari* on account of a caricature which had appeared in its pages, signed by the well-known artist Nadar. The pseudonym suggested: "Un homme de rien," a sarcasm of which Mdlle. Deraismes seems to have made the most. The effect produced on the audience was striking: Une sorte de stupeur enchaînait, non pas l'admiration, mais son élan. . . . Le visage des femmes exprimait l'étonnement . . . les hommes étaient pensifs, je dirais presque attristés." No wonder; they doubtless felt themselves reduced to the level of Nix.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ETHNOLOGY.

Two very important essays were read at the meeting of the Ethnological Society on Nov. 23. In the first of these, Sir George Grey made a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the prehistoric races of Africa. Rude, unpolished implements of stone, arrowheads, flakes, and the like have been found throughout the Cape Colony, sometimes being scattered over the surface of the ground, at others, buried in refuse heaps, and associated with rude pottery, as in Denmark and North America. They probably belong to what Mr. Evans calls "the surface period." When the colony was formed, both Caffirs and Hottentots used iron; the former count up thirty-six generations as the time during which they have been in South Africa. The fact that the rivers and mountains bear Hottentot names proves that the country once belonged to that race. The Bushmen never use stone but bone for their implements. These interesting remains, therefore, indicate a prehistoric race which occupied the country before the iron-using Hottentots invaded it from the north. The second essay is one of peculiar value now that Russia is gradually absorbing the tribes of Central Asia. In it Dr. Leitner described his expedition into the Thibetan basin of the Upper Indus, into a region that was supposed to be inhabited by cannibals, and therefore closed to travellers. Contrary to expectation, he was molested only once, although the tribes were at war, and then the attacking Kafirs, under the protest of revolvers, declared that they had made a mistake. The people are in every respect superior to those of Cashmeer, from which country the Hindoo is gradually encroaching on the monotheistic faith of Buddha. In one Buddhist mausoleum there was a remarkable carving in stone, which would be taken in Europe to represent the entry into Jerusalem. A man with a halo round his head rode on an ass, while crowds behind and before strewed palm-branches. The idea could not have been adopted from our faith, because there is no evidence that it ever penetrated into those regions. The frequent repetition of the virgin and child in ancient Buddhist emblems is also a point in common between Buddhism and Christianity. The people of Chilas are non-Mahomedan in any of their tastes or habits. They sit on stools, they are fond of dogs, and allow their women more power than we allow them in England. We would, indeed, recommend the Chilas Council to the advocates of women's rights, as the realization of their dream, for the old women share in the deliberations on the common affairs of the tribe. The fair sex also are wont to have regular stand up fights, with their hands armed with iron wristlets, and in actual warfare proved themselves no despicable foes to the Maharajah of Cashmeer. In Lhassa the chief lamas wear the same embroidered robe as the women in Yarkand. The blue-eyed race of Kafirs are fair, and speak a Sanskrit dialect, and hate the Mahomedans to such a degree that when they catch one of distinction they drink some of his blood out of bravado. We hope that the Indian Government will have this almost unknown region properly explored, since Dr. Leitner has shown that the obstacles are merely imaginary. It is a disgrace to us that so little is known of the countries beyond the Indian frontier.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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